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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. VI.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1821
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Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Eucalyptus persicifolia.

G.C. Fecit.

No. 501.

EUCALYPTUS PERSICIFOLIA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant is a native of New Holland, and was introduced several years since: it is a large evergreen branching shrub or small tree. The flowers are produced in axillary heads of from six to twelve blossoms each, usually situated at some distance below the ends of the shoots: they are very long before they expand, which is generally the case in this genus, and have no scent. Our drawing was made in July last, from flowers which had been full twelve months coming to perfection.

It thrives best planted in the ground in a conservatory, for which it is well adapted, requiring no more than the usual protection from frost. It propagates with difficulty by cuttings; and seeds having not yet been produced in this country, it is likely to remain scarce. The soil in which it flourishes is peat and loam.

N° 502.

Kalmia angustifolia *(rubra)*.

G.C. Frost.

No. 502.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA *rúbra.*

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this beautiful variety from seeds which were sent us, very many years ago, by our worthy friend Michaux: they were gathered by him in Canada: the plant is of course extremely hardy. Its blossoms are produced in liberal profusion, and are highly ornamental. Before opening, the buds resemble a little wheel without a rim, or a star of ten points: each of these points is a sort of niche, wherein the anther is confined. The filaments are highly irritable on their under sides, and if ever so slightly touched there, they immediately spring up with considerable force, not returning again to their former position. This curious property is common also to the other species of Kalmia. The excitement is usually given by the bees while in the act of extracting the honey.

The plant is readily increased by layers: they should be planted in a border com-

posed of half peat and half fresh loam, about nine inches deep. In extremely dry seasons a little water would be very beneficial to them: they seldom exceed two feet in height, and are evergreen.

Piper incanum.

G.C.Eedt.

No. 503.

PIPER INCANUM.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a more vigorous growing plant than most of the genus: it has a thick fleshy stem, which rises to the height of two feet or more, and flowers in February and March.

The whole plant is clothed with a kind of whitish woolly nap or down, which adds much to its singularity as well as beauty. The leaves are very thick and succulent: they have a warm aromatic taste. The plant should be constantly preserved in the stove: it is easily multiplied by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

It is a native of Brazil, whence it has been very lately introduced.

N.º 504.

Helicteres verbascifolia.

G.Loddiges delt

G.C. sc.

No. 504.

HELICTERES VERBASCIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*DODECANDRIA.*

.....

We received this singular plant from Mr. J. Parmentier, of Enghien, with the above name, under which he has published it in his catalogue. It is probably a native of South America, and with us requires the warmth of the stove.

It grows to four or five feet in height, and its flowering season is autumn and winter: it may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat earth.

Campanula aggregata.

No. 505.

CAMPANULA AGGREGATA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Alps: we raised it from seeds about four years since: it grows nearly a foot and a half high, and flowers in July. The blossoms are numerous, and under each branch there is a broad short pointed leaf, which at first coming out, almost wraps it up.

The plant is very hardy, and grows well either in a pot or in the full ground, and in almost any soil: it may be increased by dividing the root, or by seeds, which sometimes ripen here.

Pittosporum revolutum.

No. 506.

PITTOSPORUM REVOLUTUM.

Class. PENTANDRIA — Order MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of New South Wales, whence it was early introduced. It flowers abundantly in April and May, and the blossoms have a very delicate odour.

It needs no other care than slight protection from frost in the greenhouse, being not at all tender. It is difficult to propagate by cuttings, succeeding much better by layers, and is by no means plentiful: the soil should be loam and peat, and the pots need not be very large.

Hedychium coronarium.

No. 507.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This very elegant plant is a native of various parts of Bengal and the neighbouring provinces, where it flowers during the summer season: the blossoms are extremely fragrant. It has been introduced into this country several years since: with us it grows about six feet high, and flowers in the autumn and beginning of winter. It is easily cultivated and increased by parting the root, which is thick and knobby. The soil should be rich loam, and the pots somewhat large. It is necessary to preserve it in the stove constantly.

Erica ampullacea.

[illegible] delt.

No. 508.

ERICA AMPULLACEA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a dwarf species, and of great beauty. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1790. Although it has been so long cultivated in this country, it still remains very scarce; the reason of which is, the difficulty which attends its increase by cuttings, and its not producing seeds here.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, with plentiful circulation of air, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Such an attractive production ought indeed to lead our grateful thoughts towards its divine Author, and to invite us to "Learn to understand and improve His appearances in nature, and to see the Creator in all His works; thus by the knowledge and love of them, to be raised to the knowledge and love of Him."

Crotalaria floribunda.

W.J. Cooke del!

No. 509.

CROTALARIA FLORIBUNDA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence we received seeds of it in 1816. It grows about two feet high, with a few slender branches, near the ends of which the flowers come out in a loose spike: they were in perfection in August, but were not succeeded by ripe seeds with us.

The plant must be kept in the greenhouse during the winter season, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be light loam, and it ought not to have too much wet.

Pancratium ovatum

No. 510.

PANCRATIUM OVATUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was originally brought from the West Indies to this country, where it has been long cultivated, and has generally been considered as a variety of the P. amœnum, from which however it differs considerably It is a much smaller plant, with the flowers longer and more slender in every part. Its fragrance is delightful, and it sometimes blooms twice in the year.

It is necessary to keep it at all times in the stove, and occasionally it increases itself by offsets from the bulb.

The soil ought to be sandy loam, with a mixture of decayed leaves.

Cafsia capensis

No. 511.

CASSIA CAPENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a handsome flowering shrubby plant, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence we received seeds of it in 1815. It grows to two feet high or more, flowering in abundance at the top: the blossoms come out in succession from the beginning of June, during a space of two or three months.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings with little difficulty: its soil should be sandy loam.

Gardenia angustifolia.

G Loddiges del.

G C. sc.

No. 512.

GARDENIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class. Order.

PENTANDRIA - MONOGYNIA.

.....

We have cultivated this plant for several years, and it appears different from the florida in many respects, and forms an intermediate species between that and radicans, to which latter it has a considerable resemblance. The limb of the corolla is rolled back almost the whole of its length, which gives the flower an oblique appearance: the tube is cylindrical, and the calyx angular, with long awl-shaped divisions a little spread out. The leaves are narrow and sharp pointed. The plant is straggling in its growth, with forked branches. It is a native of India, and we believe was first sent home by the late Dr. Roxburgh to Sir Abraham Hume. It requires the stove, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis *flava.*

No. 513.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS *flava.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

A native of China, where its several varieties are much cultivated, for the beauty of their flowers: with us it succeeds best in the stove, and when planted in the ground continues to flower for several months in spring and summer: it is easily increased by cuttings, and the soil should be loam and peat.

The present kind was first introduced by the late Gilbert Slater, Esq. of Walthamstow, a gentleman of whose zeal in introducing new plants we have already had occasion to speak. It were much to be wished that more persons who have opportunities would follow in the same course, and thus add to the living treasures of their country Why, as the intrepid traveller Humboldt so feelingly asks, "why have not the names of those been every where preserved, who instead of desolating a land, have first enriched it with useful and valuable plants

from distant shores?" Surely such as thus contribute to our rational enjoyments, are most justly entitled to our thankful remembrance: by their endeavours to bring home some of the inexhaustible stores of foreign countries, they shew that they are not insensible to the works of the beneficent Creator, nor wholly undeserving to be placed in the midst of so much beauty.

Leptospermum grandiflorum

G.C. Fecit

No. 514.

LEPTOSPERMUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A very fine species, a native of Van Diemen's island: it grows to about two feet in height: the branches are angular, and the leaves, which are obscurely three-nerved, have a twist at their insertion, which causes them to stand edge-ways. The flowers are an inch in diameter, of pure white: the teeth of the calyx are membranaceous, and being placed one between each petal, add much to the beauty of the flower: the style and germen were wanting in some of the flowers on our plant.

It may be increased with facility by cuttings, and the soil should be loam and peat: during the winter it must be kept in the greenhouse.

Tupistra squalida.

W. Müller del.

No. 515.

TUPISTRA SQUALIDA.

Class. HEXANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Amboyna, from whence it was brought to this country about the year 1810.

This curious plant blooms every year in the winter and spring months. The flower stem is usually from six to nine inches in length, and the leaves about two feet. It must be kept in the stove constantly, and may be increased, although but sparingly, by dividing the roots, for which operation the spring is the most eligible season. The soil should be loam and peat.

Arum trilobatum.

Eddiges del.

No. 516.

ARUM TRILOBATUM.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is a small species, not growing in general above a foot in height. The flower is uncommonly beautiful, of a rich velvety texture, and of a colour impossible to imitate: the spadix is exceedingly long and slender, ending in a point, and the smell is very unpleasant: its season for blooming is usually in the beginning of summer.

It is a native of India, and was cultivated by Miller, who received it from Ceylon in 1752: the constant stove heat is necessary for its preservation.

It multiplies itself by offsets, which are freely produced: the soil should be rich loam.

Erica scabriuscula

W Miller delt

No. 517.

ERICA SCABRIUSCULA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This a delicate little species: its flowers, which are of the purest white, come out in the early spring; they last many weeks, making an interesting and lively appearance. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1810, and is a neat bushy growing plant.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and the same kind of management which has been recommended for the other heaths, with sandy peat soil, and is increased by cuttings with facility.

Convolvulus jalapa.

No. 518.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The Jalap is a native of South America; it was cultivated by Miller in 1768, but the root is said to have been first brought to Europe, for medicinal purposes, about the year 1610.

It is an exceedingly ornamental plant as a climber for the stove, where it will reach the height of twenty feet or more, and flower in great profusion during the latter part of summer. The blossoms open in the night, or very early in the morning, and begin to fade before noon the same day: they are succeeded by others for several months.

It is propagated by cuttings, which soon make large roots: these may be occasionally removed without injury to the plant: the soil should be rich loam.

It thrives best planted out in a border of the stove, and well deserves such a place for

its beauty. We are told that there are some varieties of it with paler and different coloured flowers.

No. 519.

OMPHALEA TRIANDRA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

.....

A small tree of about twelve or fifteen feet high in Jamaica, of which island it is a native. The leaves, which are of a yellowish green, are large; when full grown sometimes above a foot long, with petioles four or five inches in length. At the base of each leaf are two curious glands, which are perforated in the centre, distilling moisture. The racemes of flowers come out near the ends of the branches: they are loose and nodding, about the length of the leaves. The capsule contains three very hard black oblong nuts, the kernels of which are eaten in the West Indies.

With us it requires to be kept at all times in the stove. The leaves are very beautiful: the flowers appear in March, but have not produced fruit here. It may be increased by cuttings or layers. The soil should be rich loam.

No. 519.

OMPHALEA TRIANDRA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

.....

A small tree of about twelve or fifteen feet high in Jamaica, of which island it is a native. The leaves, which are of a yellowish green, are large; when full grown sometimes above a foot long, with petioles four or five inches in length. At the base of each leaf are two curious glands, which are perforated in the centre, distilling moisture. The racemes of flowers come out near the ends of the branches: they are loose and nodding, about the length of the leaves. The capsule contains three very hard black oblong nuts, the kernels of which are eaten in the West Indies.

With us it requires to be kept at all times in the stove. The leaves are very beautiful: the flowers appear in March, but have not produced fruit here. It may be increased by cuttings or layers. The soil should be rich loam.

Cytisus falcatus

P. C. Ferat

No. 520.

CYTISUS FALCATUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

We received this rare plant about the year 1815, from our friend Mr. Schott, of Vienna. It is a native of Hungary, a country of which the botanical riches have been by no means fully explored. With us it grows to a large shrub, with long spreading branches, flowering regularly in April and May, and making a beautiful variety among the hardy plants.

It may be increased by seeds or cuttings; and is easily cultivated in almost any soil.

Erica andromedæflora

No. 521.

ERICA ANDROMEDÆFLORA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This delicate heath was introduced about the year 1803 from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is an upright, slender growing plant, not often rising above two feet in height. The flowers appear in April and May, and last a long time.

It must have the protection of an airy greenhouse in winter, and may without much difficulty be increased by cuttings. The soil must be sandy peat.

Robinia jubata.

No. 562.

ROBINIA JUBATA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of Siberia, near lake Baikal: it was imported into this country by Mr. Busch in 1796, and is a low shrub of a curious and shaggy appearance, occasioned by the footstalks and stipules changing to a kind of spiny matter, and remaining long after the leaves are fallen. The flowers come out in the months of April and May. It is very hardy, but difficult of increase. We have succeeded best by grafting it on the **R. caragana.**

This genus was named after John Robin, botanist to King Henry IV. of France: he published a catalogue of his plants, and tradition celebrates him for his extraordinary greediness, as he rather chose to destroy than communicate any to others. It is incredible how much mankind have lost, and are still losing, from this malevolent spirit, which is thus traced back to those dark ages in which what little knowledge men had was rendered still less in value, by the illibe-

rality of its possessors. Botany, of course, was doomed to share the fate of all other sciences. But how contrary is such a spirit to the obvious end of the benign Creator in His beautiful productions, namely, that they might be a delight to all His rational creatures, and not that they should be locked up by the ever-griping fist of avarice. Plants are originally found in those spots alone which have not been cultivated by man, but which lie open to all, inviting every one to partake and to enjoy. The desire then of engrossing the whole of a particular species, in order, by the destruction of a great part, to render what is left scarce, is surely the diseased and monstrous taste of a mind vitiated by the most selfish and contemptible meanness.

No. 528.

METROSIDEROS SEMPERFLORENS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This has a considerable resemblance to the M. lanceolata, or citrina, yet differs much in its mode of flowering, and is a far more desirable plant. The blossoms are produced most copiously, and in such multiplied succession as, in a large plant, scarcely ever to cease, through the whole year. It is from New Holland, and requires merely the common greenhouse shelter. When planted in the ground it is highly ornamental. The soil should be loam and peat, and it may be propagated by cuttings.

Stylidium tenuifolium.

G.C. Bauer

No. 524.

STYLIDIUM TENUIFOLIUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *DIANDRIA.*

.....

Lately introduced from New South Wales. It is a delicate, slender growing plant, apparently of but short duration: it grows to about a foot and a half in height, and flowers in the months of May and June, in a sort of loose pyramid. The blossoms are very beautiful, and are possessed of the same irritable property in the column which we have already noticed in a former species, No. 171.

It appears probable that it will ripen its seeds, by which it may be readily multiplied, of course. In winter it must be kept from danger of frost, in an airy greenhouse. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 525.

ARUM SPIRALE.

Class. *MONŒCIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This curious species is a native of the East Indies: it grows about eight or nine inches in height, and flowered with us in April. The spathe, which is very narrow, is twisted, and the spadix very short, and situated quite close to the root, in the ground. At the first opening of this singular flower it had a delicate fragrance, which afterwards went quite off.

It requires the stove heat, and should be potted in rich loam. It seems to be difficult of increase, seldom producing any offsets.

No. 596.

TEMPLETONIA RETUSA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is from the South West coast of New Holland, and is a beautiful shrubby plant, growing with us against the greenhouse back-wall to three or four feet in height.

Its blossoms are produced in the month of May, thinly scattered about the plant: they have not yet ripened seed.

It must be kept in the usual greenhouse temperature during the winter season, and may be increased by cuttings. Sandy peat is the soil in which it seems to thrive the best.

Dillenia cinerascens

No. 527.

DILLWYNIA CINERASCENS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Van Diemen's Island: we raised it from seeds received thence in 1817.

It forms a low weakly growing shrub, requiring support, to keep it upright. Its flowers come out in April and May: they are very much like the others of the genus, and have a pretty appearance: they will probably be succeeded by seeds, by which it may be readily increased.

It needs no more than common greenhouse protection, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Pulmonaria davurica

No. 528.

PULMONARIA DAVURICA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of Davuria, whence it has been introduced several years, and is a beautiful little spring plant, blooming in April and May. It seems to be of rather short-lived habit, frequently decaying after it has flowered. Sometimes it bears seeds, by which it may be multiplied, as the roots do not admit of much division.

It is sufficiently hardy to endure our severest cold without protection, and may be potted in loam, or grows stronger planted out in a border.

Crinum scabrum.

No. 529.

CRINUM SCABRUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this bulb about the year 1810, from the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

The name of scabrum (or scaberrimum, which is worse) has little reference to any quality which it possesses, the slight roughness on the edges of the leaves being scarcely perceptible: however, as it has been published with this appellation, it is better to leave it, than create confusion by any change.

It flowers with us at various seasons: the blossoms are shewy; the plant grows large, and its leaves are sometimes four or five feet long; they are excessively fragile, cracking with the slighest touch.

The bulb grows as large as a child's head: it does not increase much by offsets, but sometimes bears seeds, whereby we have succeeded in multiplying it.

It is necessary to preserve it in the stove, and it should be potted in a mixture of sandy peat and loam.

Andromeda calyculata *latifolia*.

No. 530.

ANDROMEDA CALYCULATA *latifolia*.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

.....

A native of Newfoundland, consequently it is capable of enduring the severest cold. It is an evergreen shrub, growing to about two feet in height, and producing its cheerful flowers, which are of snowy whiteness, often as early as the month of March.

It should be planted in a border composed of half peat earth and half fresh loam, and may be increased abundantly by layers, which acquire good roots in two years.

Ardisia umbellata

No. 531.

ARDISIA UMBELLATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a handsome stove plant, with glossy leaves, flowering freely in the summer months: it may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat. According to the Hortus Bengalensis, it is a native of Sumatra, and was sent to Calcutta, in 1800, by Dr. Campbell. We received seeds of it in 1818, from our valued friend Dr. Carey. The office of a Missionary, which this excellent man so ably fills, though it may be despised by the unthinking, must by every truly philanthropic mind, be esteemed most important and most noble. Can any thing be more glorious than to teach the ignorant and degraded Pagans the ways of both temporal and everlasting happiness? Thus, together with the invaluable truths of Christianity, to carry among them the arts and the comforts of civilized life. It is delightful in the present day to behold

societies established for these benevolent purposes, and it proves that Britons do not understand the privileges which they enjoy, and are not so magnanimous as to deny their less favoured fellow creatures that sacred word of God, to which by His blessing, they owe their own exalted distinction. Before the primitive Missionaries had reached our shores, what were our progenitors? With their painted skins and human sacrifices, in no respect whatever were they superior to the New Zealander or the Hindoo. Such they were, and such beyond all dispute must we their descendants have been, but for the introduction of the sacred scriptures!!!

Listera cordata

No. 532.

LISTERA CORDATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This minute plant is a native of the northern parts of Europe, in moist boggy ground. Its flowers are exceedingly curious; they appear in May and June, and last a long time. Like most of the Orchideæ, it is difficult to cultivate: we have had it thrive pretty well in a pot in peat earth, and placed in a shady situation, without any covering in winter.

J. Bauhin's representation of this plant, vol. iii. 534, is extremely rude. Haller's Ophrys foliis cordatis, Tab. 22, gives a very good idea of it.

Malpighia glabra

G. Loddiges delt

No. 533.

MALPIGHIA GLABRA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

A beautiful dwarf stove plant, which flowers very freely at various seasons of the year. Our drawing was made in the month of January. Sometimes it produces ripe fruit, which is a little like a small cherry, and of no unpleasant flavour. It is a native of the West Indies, and has been long known in this country, having been cultivated by Miller in the middle of the last century.

By cuttings it may be propagated without much difficulty, and, not being very tender, may be set out of doors during the latter months of summer. Its soil should be loam and peat. Often repotting is found to be injurious to it, therefore it may remain several years undisturbed, which its low growth safely permits.

Ledum latifolium

No. 534.

LEDUM LATIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A very pleasing hardy evergreen shrub, of low bushy growth, seldom exceeding two feet in height. It is a native of Greenland, Hudson's Bay, Labrador, and other northern parts of America. The leaves are aromatic. The flowers are in perfection in the month of May: they are sometimes followed by ripe seeds, by which it may be extensively multiplied. It may also be increased by layers, which will acquire good roots in one year. It requires to be planted in bog earth, or a mixture of bog earth and fresh loam.

Acacia verticillata.

W. Miller del.t

G.C. sc.

No. 535.

ACACIA VERTICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

.....

A native of Van Diemen's Island. It was one of the very first plants which were brought home from thence, having been introduced in 1780. It is a robust shrub, or small tree, which will attain the height of twenty feet, especially if planted in the full ground in a conservatory, for which situation it is particularly eligible. Its handsome flowers are produced in April and May. Our plant, which is growing against the back wall of a greenhouse, exhibited a striking instance of the effect of decortication, or stripping off the bark. It had previously borne only a few scattered flowers; but last year this operation was performed on a branch about an inch in diameter, by removing the bark about the space of a quarter of an inch all round. The consequence has been that the part above the incision was completely loaded with blossoms, while all the other branches

had no more than their usual scanty number.

It may be increased by cuttings, but much more numerously by seeds, which not unfrequently come to maturity in this country. The soil should be loam and peat.

No. 536.

VIOLA PEDATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pretty little herbaceous plant is a native of North America, growing on dry sandy hills and fields, from New England to Carolina.

With us it is usually about four or five inches in height, and flowers in abundance in May. It needs a little more shelter than the hardy perennial plants in general, without which it is apt to be lost in winter. A common frame will be abundant protection for it, and it should be potted in loam and peat. It may be occasionally increased by dividing the roots.

Camellia japonica *anemiflora*

No. 537.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *anemoniflora.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This magnificent variety was first introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, about the year 1806. It is at once distinguishable from the other Camellias by the leaf stalk being much longer than any: the leaf also is more flat and pointed. The flowers, which like the other sorts open in the early part of spring, are of a most brilliant colour, and differently formed from any of the rest, consisting of five large outer petals, enclosing a very great number of small ones, which are so closely placed as to form a kind of hemisphere within them, bearing a strong resemblance to a large double Anemone.

It flowers less freely than some of the kinds, and the blossoms usually drop off quite entire. The same situation is necessary for it which is required for Camellias in general. Like those its soil should be loam, and it is increased by engrafting upon the single stock

Erica scholliana

G.C. Fool

No. 538.

ERICA SCHOLLIANA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape, whence it was introduced many years since. It is a somewhat straggling plant, with slender branches and short downy leaves. Its delicate flowers are produced near the ends of the branches, three or four together, on long stalks, and are very beautiful.

It must be kept in an airy greenhouse in winter, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

The name has been given in memory of our friend the late George Scholl, who was dispatched from Vienna, by the Emperor Joseph II. to collect plants in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. He sent home great quantities, and in 1799, after remaining twelve years in South Africa, returned with a large cargo to Vienna, where a few years afterwards he died.

Apargia alpina

G.C. Bate

No. 539.

APARGIA ALPINA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

.....

A native of the South of Europe, on mountains. It is a pretty little herbaceous plant, flowering in May, at the height of three or four inches. It is quite hardy, and may without difficulty be preserved in a small pot, in loamy soil. It can be increased by separating the roots in the spring, and very well deserves a place in all collections of small Alpine plants.

Pimelea drupacea

No. 540.

PIMELEA DRUPACEA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Van Diemen's Island, and was obtained by us from seeds in 1817. It is a low growing shrub with few branches, and opposite leaves. The flowers, which appear in May, are usually produced in terminal heads, although sometimes one or two come out at the axils.

It requires the usual greenhouse treatment, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, which seem likely to ripen in this country.

Pyrus japonica *alba*

No. 541.

PYRUS JAPONICA *alba*.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA*.

.....

A native of Japan and China, from whence it was introduced a few years since. This variety, though less rich in colour than the scarlet, is still a very handsome plant. It blooms abundantly in April and May, and requires no protection, being a hardy shrub. It may be increased by layers or cuttings, also by grafting upon the other sort, and will grow in almost any soil.

Primula longiflora.

No. 542.

PRIMULA LONGIFLORA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This rare plant was raised by us from seeds received in 1818. It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland, Italy, &c. and flowers in the month of April. In size it is much larger than Primula farinosa, and the leaves are less powdered. The tube of the Corolla is extremely long, exceeding the calyx by a full inch.

It is a hardy perennial, and may be cultivated in a pot in loamy soil. Sometimes it may be increased by offsets, which, however, are sparingly produced: the better way is by seeds, if they can be procured.

Erica dæphnæflora.

W. Miller del.ª

No. 543.

ERICA DAPHNÆFLORA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this very pretty species in 1792, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope. It is a low bushy kind, and produces its flowers in great abundance during the spring months. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be treated like the other heaths, being equally impatient of confinement. The soil should be sandy peat.

N. 544.

Oxytropis pilosa.

G.C Fec.

No. 544.

OXYTROPIS PILOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the Alps and also of Siberia. It has long been known in this country, but is yet not a common plant, as it does not readily increase, unless seeds are perfected, which is not often the case.

It is perennial and quite hardy: it may be kept in a pot in light loam, in which state it grows to about a foot in height; but if planted in the full ground, will become taller.

This, and several more, have been separated by M. Decandolle from the large genus Astragalus.

Theobroma cacao

W. Miller del.

No. 545.

THEOBROMA CACAO.

Class. *POLYADELPHIA*

Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

The Chocolate is a native of South America: it is cultivated in many of the West India Islands, and has also been carried to the East Indies. It is a small tree, growing to fifteen or twenty feet in height, and in this country requiring the constant heat of the stove. The flowers are small, but very curiously formed: they come out in succession for a long time, usually from the old wood, after its leaves have fallen off.

We received our plants from our excellent friend Mr. Ross, of Grenada, and have not increased them: they grow pretty well in a mixture of loam and peat earth.

The value of Chocolate, and its nutritive qualities as a beverage, are well known. It was early brought to Europe by the Spaniards, who learned its uses from the native Indians.

Andromeda polifolia *latifolia*

No. 546.

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA *latifolia*.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

.....

A pleasing hardy evergreen shrub, of low growth, and requiring peat earth mixed with loam, in which it grows very well: it flowers in April, and may be increased without difficulty by layers.

A variety of this plant is found in the northern parts of England, and some others in different countries of Europe; but the present one is a native of Canada and Labrador, growing in bogs, and decorating with its elegant blossoms even those inhospitable wilds. No place, however barren and cheerless, has yet been found in the whole world, which contains not some pleasing object of vegetable beauty, some token to remind us of the goodness of God, and His generous design to afford His rational creatures subjects for their contemplation and delight!

Pæonia moutan *papaveracea*.

No. 547.

PÆONIA MOUTAN *papaveracea.*

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

This magnificent plant was introduced about 1805, by Sir Abraham Hume, who has at this time the finest specimen in Europe of it.

There appears to be no sufficient reason for separating it from the Moutan: indeed it may perhaps be considered as the parent plant of all the double varieties.

It is sufficiently hardy to bear our winters, being, according to Decandolle, a native of the Honan mountains, in China, throughout which vast empire it has been cultivated for 1400 years. It will grow to eight or ten feet in height, with many branches. The leaves appear very early in spring, and also fall off early in autumn.

It may be increased by layers slowly, and also by suckers, which are sometimes produced. The soil should be rich loam.

Phyllanthus emblica.

G.C. Fec.

No. 543.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*TRIANDRIA.*

A native of the East Indies, Cochin China, and China. In Malabar it becomes a small tree of twelve or fourteen feet high, and the fruit, which is much larger than a cherry, is eatable.

The leaves are extremely elegant, being long and slender pinnate; they seem to be never wholly developed, as at the ends always appear the rudiments of more leaflets.

The flowers are produced on the footstalk: they are small but very curious. They have never produced any fruit with us.

The plant must be constantly preserved in the stove, and although cultivated by Miller in 1768, is still rare, being difficult to increase. We have only succeeded with it by layers. Its soil should be loam and peat.

No. 549.

ILEX PERADO.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

.....

This is said to have been introduced in 1760 from Madeira, of which island it is a native. It is a strong evergreen shrub, or small tree, almost hardy enough to endure our winters. Its flowers are pretty: they come out in May, and are sometimes succeeded by berries. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and the soil should be loam and peat.

N. 550

Pultenæa biloba.

G. Loddiges del.

G.C. sc

No. 550.

PULTENÆA BILOBA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This rare plant is a native of New South Wales: it was introduced in 1805, but is still very scarce. It grows about two feet high, and flowers freely in May, but rarely produces any seeds. We have sometimes increased it by cuttings, but with great difficulty.

It should be potted in sandy peat soil, and flourishes in a superior manner if planted out in a conservatory. It is not at all tender, requiring mere protection from the frost in an airy house.

N.° 551.

Andromeda speciosa

G.C. Fec.t

No. 551.

ANDROMEDA SPECIOSA.

Class. *Order.*

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

An elegant shrub growing to two or three feet in height, and producing its beautiful flowers in profusion in the month of July. It is a native of North America, according to Nuttall from Virginia to Florida, and was introduced about 1800, since which time it has become very plentiful, as it bears seeds, and is also readily increased by layers.

It is perfectly hardy, and though not quite evergreen, frequently retains its leaves till the new ones are almost ready to come out. It should be planted in a border composed of bog earth and loam, in equal proportions.

Habenaria fimbriata.

E.C. Fec.

No. 552.

HABENARIA FIMBRIATA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This rare and beautiful species is a native of North America, growing, according to Pursh, in low meadows and on high mountain bogs, from Canada to Pennsylvania.

Our plant was about a foot in height, and flowered in the month of July: like the whole of this family, it is untractable and difficult to cultivate: we have hitherto kept it in a pot in peat earth, protected by a frame in winter; but it has never given us any hopes of increasing it.

Brunfelsia americana.

No. 553.

BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of the West Indies: it was introduced many years since, and has long been cultivated in this country. The blossoms are large and fine; they commonly appear in the spring and summer months.

The plant is of low growth, and usually has but few branches: it is increased by cuttings, which put forth roots, without much difficulty. The soil should be loam and peat, and it requires the stove, except perhaps for one or two of the hottest months, when it derives advantage from being put out of doors.

Campanula pulla.

G.C. Lee:

No. 554.

CAMPANULA PULLA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The beautiful little plant before us is a native of the mountains of Austria: we have very lately received it. Its usual size is about three or four inches in height, and its elegant blue flowers are produced in rich abundance in the month of July. It will probably increase by separating the roots in spring, and thrives in light loamy soil. We consider it a valuable acquisition, as it seems to be quite hardy, and it belongs to that class of Alpine plants which every one is pleased with.

Eugenia malaccensis.

No. 555.

EUGENIA MALACCENSIS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named after Prince Eugene of Savoy, who was a protector and encourager of Botany, and possessed a botanic garden.

Our present species is found not only in Malacca, but in all the Indian and most of the South Sea Islands. It has also been introduced into the West Indies, and is very generally cultivated between the Tropics.

The leaves are beautiful, as are the flowers; the fruit also is excellent; it is roundish, about an inch and a half in diameter, sometimes more, and containing one large seed.

In this country it needs the stove continually, and flowered in great abundance in June. It may be propagated by layers or cuttings, and the soil should be rich loam.

N° 556

Anemone ranunculoides

No. 556.

ANEMONE RANUNCULOIDES.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of many parts of Europe and some places in this country: it is a pretty little early plant, flowering in the beginning of spring, when every blossom is so attractive.

It is rather difficult of cultivation, being often lost, if planted in the full ground, and if kept in pots, it seldom flourishes long, although it is never injured by the cold.

It may be occasionally increased by separating the root: the soil should be light loam.

N.° 557.

Erica rubens.

W. Müller del:

No. 557.

ERICA RUBENS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced about the year 1802 from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. In size it is somewhat dwarf, being in its greatest perfection at about a foot in height: the flowers, which are freely produced, appear in August, continuing two months or more, according to the warmth of the season.

It must be kept with the other heaths in an airy greenhouse during the winter, and is propagated with facility by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Panerarium coelinatum.
(One third the size of Nature.)

No. 558.

PANCRATIUM DECLINATUM *.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This species is not so much known in this country as on the continent; it seems to be the same as Jacquin's distichum, which Willdenow has evidently confounded with amœnum, from which its difference is sufficiently marked. The leaves are near two feet in length, and their insertion into the bulb is almost distich-wise: the scape is about a foot in height, ancipital, and bearing eight or nine flowers: the limb of the corolla is twice the length of the tube; the nectary is short, having six stamenifer-ous teeth, without any intermediate ones.

It is a native of Brazil, and with us must be kept at all times in the stove: it is slow of increase, seldom throwing up any off-sets: its soil should be sandy loam.

* Our figure is reduced to one-third the natural size.

Dillwynia parvifolia

W. I. Cooke del.

G. C. sc.

No. 559.

DILLWYNIA PARVIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We first raised this delicate little plant in 1810, and soon after wholly lost it; but about three years since had the pleasure of again bringing up a single plant from a seed, which was given to us by our kind friend Mr. Charles Stokes. It flowered in June last for the first time, and we have not yet increased it. It must be potted in sandy peat soil, and kept in an airy greenhouse, being a native of New South Wales, that country which seems so inexhaustible in its vegetable stores: there, as well as in many other parts of the globe, every day is bringing forth some new discovery, something to enrich the collection of the curious, and to delight the mind of the contemplative. **Thus,**

> Wise to promote whatever end He means,
> God opens liberal nature's various scenes:
> Each climate needs what other climes produce,
> And offers something to the general use;
> No land but listens to the common call,
> And in return receives supply from all.
> This genial intercourse and mutual aid
> Cheers what were else an universal shade.
> Calls nature from her Ivy-mantled den,
> And softens human rock-work into men.

Ledum palustre.

No. 560.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the North of Europe: it is a branching shrub of low growth, not often exceeding two feet in height: the leaves, which are evergreen, have a powerful smell, something like rosemary, but less agreeable: they are of a dusky green, and in frosty weather hang down close to the stem. It is very hardy, and may be increased by layers. It thrives best if planted in a border composed of half peat earth and half loam.

Campanula excisa.

No. 561.

CAMPANULA EXCISA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This beautiful little plant is a native of the Alps: its stems, which are uncommonly slender, almost capillary, are about four inches in height: they are leafy, and each bearing from two to four flowers: the leaves are awl-shaped, and nearly alike in form.

The corolla is divided about half its length, and the divisions rolled together for a small space at the base, which gives them a remarkable, scooped-out, appearance.

We received our plant from the continent last year, and it flowered in the month of July. It appears to be sufficiently hardy to endure our winters, and succeeds very well in a small pot in light loamy soil. It may be increased by separating its roots in the spring, before they have advanced too far in their growth.

Canna flaccida.

No. 562.

CANNA FLACCIDA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Carolina and Georgia: we received it about two years since from our valued friend, Dr. Wray, of Augusta. It grows in moist places, and in this country must be kept in the stove. The flower stem is about three feet in height, and the blossoms are large and showy: like the other species, they are not very durable: they appeared with us in the month of August.

The roots are thick and creeping, by which it is easily increased: it should be planted in rich loam, and in rather a large sized pot, with a plentiful supply of water.

Combretum purpureum.

No. 563.

COMBRETUM PURPUREUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This elegant subject is a native of Madagascar: it was introduced about 1815 by our worthy friend Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-Hill, whose liberality we often have occasion to record, and by him it was communicated to us. It is a fine plant for a climber in the stove, the leaves being large, of a rich tone of colour, and often purple beneath. The terminal flat spread flowering panicle frequently extends above a foot in each direction, and is composed of an innumerable mass of blossoms, which are of the most brilliant red that can be conceived. In a large plant these panicles come out in long continued succession, lasting nearly the whole of the summer.

It is increased with tolerable facility by cuttings, and it should be planted in a mixture of loam and peat soil.

Pyrola rotundifolia.

L. C. Fec.

No. 564.

PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this little plant from North America, of which it is a native, as it also is of many of the cold parts of Europe, Scotland among the rest. The roots are slender and creeping, by which it may be increased: the leaves remain during the winter, and the flower stems, which are seldom more than six inches in height, appear in July: the flowers have a pleasant faint smell.

It requires to be kept in rich peat earth, either in a pot or border, and is of course never injured by the cold: in summer it should be defended from the meridian sun, as in its native state it is found under trees or bushes.

Passiflora discolor

G.C. Fec.

No. 565.

PASSIFLORA DISCOLOR.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *PENTANDRIA.*

.....

Native of Brazil, whence it is said to have been first brought to Europe by Prince Maximilian, of Nieuwied. Its growth is rapid, particularly when planted in the full ground in the stove, in which state it attained the height of twenty feet in one year with us, and flowered during the whole of the summer and autumn. The stalks are quite flat, and the leaves of a singular form; towards the upper parts of the shoots they are of a deep purple hue. The flowers, as usual with this beautiful family, last only a single day, but are quickly succeeded by others.

It is readily propagated by cuttings, and should be planted in rich loam.

Erica spumosa

No. 566.

ERICA SPUMOSA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This curious species is said to have been introduced from Africa into the Kew garden, in 1786, by Mr. Francis Masson. We raised a single plant of it from Cape seeds, about three years since, which flowered very full, when about six inches in height, in May last. It is a low growing sort, and delicate in its habit. Its treatment should be similar to that of the other heaths, observing to admit as much air as possible to it in winter, when it is in the greenhouse, and to pot it in sandy peat. We have not yet succeeded in propagating it.

Pothos pentaphylla.

No. 567.

POTHOS PENTAPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant flowered with us in the stove in the month of August. We have propagated it by cuttings, and it succeeds in a loamy soil, mixed with decayed vegetable matter.

According to Aublet it is a native of Guiana, where it is found climbing on the trunks of trees, and rooting into the rough bark, by which means it grows to a considerable height.

In those fertile regions where vegetation is so exuberant, multitudes of plants live thus upon others; the great heat and constant humidity of the atmosphere affording them abundant nourishment, while the overshadowing branches of the trees, to which they attach themselves, effectually protect them from the sun's most powerful rays. In this manner the creative power and wisdom of God shows itself, suiting the nature of each plant to the situation which He has appointed for it. His superabun-

dant goodness also should never be overlooked by His intelligent creatures, so richly is it displayed in giving these innumerable productions forms so unspeakably elegant and varied, and adorning them often with colours so indescribably striking and brilliant. The more they are examined the more they always please, and the more grateful ought we daily to become to their benign Creator, to whom we are indebted for life with all its blessings, and eternity with all its hopes ! !

Silene acaulis

W. Miller dele

No. 566.

SILENE ACAULIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This minute but very pleasing plant is a native of mountains in different parts of Europe: it is cultivated in a garden without any difficulty, and is suitable for adorning an artificial rock, or equally well adapted for a small pot, which it will cover with its closely-matted tuft. In the spring, and sometimes again in the autumn, it is ornamented with its beautiful blossoms.

It is easily increased by separating the roots, which operation succeeds best when performed in April: the soil should be good fresh loam.

Pittosporum coriaceum.

No. 569.

PITTOSPORUM CORIACEUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A hardy greenhouse plant, bearing fine strong smooth leaves, and growing to a pretty good sized bush. It is a native of Madeira, and was introduced from thence into this country about the year 1787. The flowers appear about the month of June, at the ends of the branches, in heads of from one to six or seven: they are delicately fragrant.

It may be propagated by layers, which usually require two years to root sufficiently to be taken off: they should be potted in a soil composed of half loam and half peat.

N.° 570.

Cytisus nigricans.

G.C.Fec.

No. 570.

CYTISUS NIGRICANS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A pretty flowering hardy shrub of middling growth, seldom exceeding four feet in height. It is a native of Austria, and is said to have been introduced in 1730. It begins to produce its fine yellow flowers at an early age: they generally continue in succession during great part of the summer, and often perfect their seeds, by which it is readily multiplied.

It will thrive in any common soil, and we have never known it injured by our seasons.

Begonia picta.

G. C. Fec.

No. 571.

BEGONIA PICTA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This curious plant is of very low growth, flowering when about six inches high. The leaves have numerous pale spots on them: these, when magnified, appear to be little elevations, all of which, as well as the whole surface of the leaves, are covered with minute kind of crystals: the protuberances mostly end in little sharp whitish bristles. The whole of the stalks are hairy, as are the capsules, which have two wings, situated not exactly opposite to each other. The flowers are large and scented: with us they came out in September, and soon afterwards the whole of the stems perished, only the tuberous roots remaining.

We believe it to be a native of Napal, and although it has hitherto been kept in the stove, it is probable that upon a closer acquaintance it may be found to thrive in a cooler temperature. The soil should be light loam. It propagates itself by the little tubers of the roots, each of which becomes a plant.

Brunia lanuginosa.

G.C. Fec.t

No. 572.

BRUNIA LANUGINOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is an elegant greenhouse plant. The flowers, though not showy, make an agreeable variety; and as the plant grows up, the lower branches become pendulous, which has a beautiful effect.

It may be increased by cuttings without much difficulty, and should be potted in sandy peat soil. During winter it must have an airy station in the greenhouse, as if it be much crowded among other plants, the lower branches will deeay and perish, which greatly disfigures it.

Paſsiflora corruleo-racemosa.

No. 573.

PASSIFLORA CŒRULEO-RACEMOSA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *PENTANDRIA.*

.....

In the Transactions of the Horticultural Society (where an excellent account of it by our enlightened friend Mr. Sabine, accompanied by a figure, has been published) we learn that this, which is a hybrid plant, was raised by Mr. Milne, of Fulham, from a combination of Passiflora cœrulea with racemosa.

It is shewy, but we cannot go quite so far as Mr. Sabine in thinking that "it has taken from each parent those properties of their respective flowers which conduce most to their beauty, and united them in itself," as in our opinion either of the parents is more beautiful.

We have hitherto kept it in the stove, but we are told that it is capable, among its other perfections, of enduring our winters unprotected, which will certainly add much to its value. It increases easily by cuttings, and thrives in any rich soil.

There seems to be a growing fashion at present of mingling flowers, and thus occasioning the production of mules among plants: it is questionable whether Botany, or even Horticulture, will derive advantage from this fancy, or whether any thing but mere confusion will be the result. It has been indeed pretended that skilful management is shortly to produce any thing which the operator may wish for, by the union of different plants; but we should be apt to imagine that such chimerical notions, if let alone, can scarcely be long before they confute themselves.

Piper pulchellum.

No. 574.

PIPER PULCHELLUM.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a dwarf plant, not exceeding four or five inches in height: the leaves and stems, as in most of this extensive genus, are of a succulent nature, and remain during the whole year: the spikes of flowers are also almost always to be found: these are not splendid, but curious, and the whole plant has a neat and clean appearance, which certainly recommends it to cultivators. It occupies little space, and propagates easily by separating its roots. The soil should be rich loam. It is a native of the West Indies, and requires constant stove heat.

N° 575.

Erica speciosa.

G.C. Fec.

No. 575.

ERICA SPECIOSA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The beautiful subject before us (which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope) was raised from seeds, which were brought from thence about the year 1800. It is a free and rather tall growing species, and its flowering season is during the autumnal months. The blossoms are covered with a kind of clammy varnish, which adds much to the richness of their hue, but they are frequently defaced by the quantities of small flies and other insects which are entangled in it, unable to extricate themselves.

It should be indulged with a large portion of fresh air at all possible times, during its detention in the greenhouse through the winter. Its soil should be sandy peat, and it may be propagated with little difficulty by cuttings.

N. 576.

Salvia chamædryoides.

No. 576.

SALVIA CHAMÆDRYOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced about 1795 from Mexico, of which it is a native. It is shrubby, and dwarf in its growth, not often exceeding two feet in height, with several straggling branches. The flowers, which are eminently beautiful, are produced in the summer, and are of long duration.

It may be increased by cuttings, and kept in the greenhouse in winter, at which season the leaves usually fall off, and are renewed early in the spring. The soil should be light loam, with a rather sparing supply of water, especially in cool weather.

Xylophylla angustifolia.

No. 577.

XYLOPHYLLA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

.....

We received this from Jamaica many years ago: it is a moderate sized bushy shrub, requiring the stove nearly the whole of the year. The leaves are of a stiff, rigid consistence, and they remain very well through the winter. It is propagated by cuttings, which root without difficulty, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and bog earth.

The flowers generally appear in great profusion at the beginning of the autumn: they are minute, but exceedingly interesting, growing not on the stems or branches, but on the leaves, the edges of which are full of little indentations, whence innumerable blossoms are pushed forth. Those who love to trace the hand of their Almighty and most beneficent Creator through the varied gradations of His surprising works, must surely enjoy a rich treat from such a plant as this. Vegetation in its

ordinary course is replete with wonders, and its study with unmingled delight, but still more in these, which may be called extraordinary instances, and which consequently impress the mind in an extraordinary manner!!

Anthyllis montana.

No. 578.

ANTHYLLIS MONTANA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This beautiful little plant is a native of the southern parts of France, Switzerland, and Austria, in elevated situations. The root is perennial, and the stems are partly shrubby: they are sometimes six or eight inches in length, crooked, and keeping close to the ground. The flower stalks are about two or three inches high, and the blossoms appear in May.

It is tolerably hardy, and may be kept in a small pot in loamy soil; or is a very suitable plant for an artificial rock. It seldom admits of propagation by dividing the roots, but sometimes perfects its seeds in this country.

Potentilla pedata.

G.C. Fec.

No. 579.

POTENTILLA PEDATA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA*

Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Alps of Switzerland, and lately introduced into this country. It differs from the P. hirta in being not erect like that; the flowers also are larger and brighter, and the leaves narrower.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, which thrives very well in a moderate sized pot, in which it will grow about a foot in height, or if planted in the ground becomes considerably larger: the soil should be loam. It may be propagated by separating the roots in the spring.

The flowers continue throughout the greater part of the summer in succession, and they are highly ornamental.

N° 580.

Arbutus serratifolia.

G C Fec.

No. 580.

ARBUTUS SERRATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

By some this plant is considered to be a variety of Arbutus Andrachne, although it certainly differs widely in the form of its leaves, which are much narrower, longer, and serrated, while those of the Andrachne are quite entire, almost round, and have very long petioles. The flowers are differently formed, and larger in our plant, and the bark of the stems and branches does not shed so regularly as in the other.

It is supposed to be a native of the East, and has been long cultivated in England: its usual season for flowering is about February or March, and the blossoms are fragrant. It is almost hardy, requiring only slight protection in very severe winters. It may be raised by layers, or by budding upon the common Arbutus. The soil should be fresh loam, not too heavy.

Campanula sarmatica.

No. 581.

CAMPANULA SARMATICA.

Class. *Order.*

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We first raised this plant from seeds received in 1804, from the late Professor Stephan, of Moscow. It is a native of Caucasus, and is a fine perennial species, growing from one to two feet in height, and flowering copiously in June and July.

It is extremely difficult to propagate, excepting by seeds, which are not often ripened here. Being very hardy, it grows well either in a pot or out, in loamy soil. The flowers vary considerably in their colour, some being much paler than others.

Dillwynia glaberrima.

W Miller del.

No. 582.

DILLWYNIA GLABERRIMA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland: it was among some of the earliest introductions from that country, and is a slender, delicate plant, in growth and appearance when not in blossom, a good deal like an Erica. The flowers come forth in the spring, and often continue throughout the summer and autumn, presenting a gay appearance, especially if the plant be growing in the full ground in a conservatory, which situation is peculiarly favourable to it. We have had one for some years on the back-wall of a greenhouse, which is five or six feet high, and almost always loaded with flowers. In a pot it grows much slower, and remains in a dwarf state. The soil should be sandy peat. It is difficult to raise by cuttings, and seeds have not yet been perfected in this country.

9°.38.4.

Gentiana purpurea.

W. Miller del.

No. 583.

GENTIANA PURPUREA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Savoy, also of the Pyrenees, and has been found in Norway. It is a strong growing herbaceous plant, having large fleshy roots, and the flower stems rising from one to two feet high. The blossoms are curious, and of a singularly dingy hue, occasionally varying with more or less purple: they appear in summer.

It sometimes bears seeds, by which it may be increased: the plants do not blow while very young: they are quite hardy, and may be kept either in pots or in the full ground, thriving either in fresh loam or loam and peat earth.

Crassula undulata.

No. 584.

CRASSULA UNDULATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

Like the rest of the genus, this is a native of dry barren places near the Cape of Good Hope: according to Mr. Haworth, it was introduced in 1797. It is a low branching plant, and flowers pretty full towards the end of summer: the blossoms are of a clear white, and look very cheerful. The branch whence our drawing was taken, continued flowering for more than a month after it was cut from the plant.

It propagates without difficulty by cuttings, and the soil should be loam: during winter it must be kept in the greenhouse, and have a sparing supply of water.

Cypripedium venustum

No. 585.

CYPRIPEDIUM VENUSTUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *DIANDRIA.*

.....

This beautiful plant is a native of Napal, and has been lately introduced. It flowered with us in the month of August: the stem was about eight inches high. We have kept it very well in a pot, in soil composed of rotten wood, moss, and a little sand, and have now and then increased it by offsets. It has been constantly placed in the stove.

Although the flowers bear a considerable resemblance to the Cypripediums which were known before, the leaves are exceedingly different, and have not the least affinity with any of them: they are of a thick horny consistence, completely spotted all over with dark coloured spots. The structure of the flower is excessively curious, and after looking attentively at it for hours, some of its wonderful parts might still remain unobserved. The view of such pleasing and astonishing productions of Divine power and Goodness is an endless source of gra-

titude, wonder and delight. Under the influence of such impressions, who indeed can avoid exclaiming with the inspired penman of old, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works; in wisdom hast Thou made them all."

Calytrix glabra

No. 586.

CALYTRIX GLABRA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland: it is a middle sized shrub, at first sight very much resembling a Heath; in its blossoms, however, it is totally dissimilar. These are produced in the month of June, and are delicate and pretty. The divisions of the calyx are five in number, each terminating in a curious long curling hair: this remains a great while after the petals have fallen off, which they soon do.

It requires the shelter of a light airy greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by cuttings, thriving in sandy peat soil. The pot ought not to be too large.

Kæmpferia pandurata

del. Bot.

No. 587.

KÆMPFERIA PANDURATA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This genus was named by Linnæus in honour of Engelbert Kæmpfer, the celebrated German naturalist and physician. He travelled between the years 1683 and 1694 in Persia, and various parts of the East, as far as Japan. His works are greatly esteemed for their accuracy, and contain much botanical information, with many curious plates from his drawings. He died in 1716, aged 65.

Our present species is a native of Sumatra; it was sent by Dr. Campbell to Calcutta, whence it has been brought to this country. It grows rather more than a foot in height, and the flowers are produced from the centre of the leaves: they are deeply embosomed in a number of bractes, which almost conceal their very long tubes: they appear in the month of September, usually but one at a time, lasting a single day, and daily succeeded by another for some time. The large lower segment,

which is so beautifully marked, gives the flower much of the appearance of one of the Gynandria class. It generally decays towards winter, and comes up again in spring, requiring the constant stove heat. It may be increased by separating the roots, and should be potted in rich loam.

Baptisia tinctoria

G.C. Fec.t

No. 588.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant grows from Canada to Carolina, in woods on dry hills. It was cultivated before 1759, at the Chelsea garden, by Philip Miller, but is nevertheless far from common. It is said that a coarse kind of Indigo was formerly manufactured from it. With us it is quite hardy, and forms a neat herbaceous plant, growing about two feet high, thriving either in a pot or in the full ground, and flowering in plenty during the summer. The soil should be loam and peat, and it may be sparingly increased by dividing the roots, for which operation the spring is the best season.

N. 589

Erica infundibuliformis.

G. C. Fec.

No. 589.

ERICA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This most elegant species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been introduced several years; and flowers in great profusion during the summer.

In its growth it is dwarf and very bushy, and, as is the case with the other kinds of heaths, it needs a large portion of fresh air, and at the same time protection from frost. It is propagated with tolerable facility by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

N.° 590.

Erigeron alpinum.

W. Miller del.

No. 590.

ERIGERON ALPINUM.

Class. Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

.....

This is spontaneous in different parts of Europe, in elevated situations: it has been found in the Northern parts of this island.

It is a pretty little herbaceous plant, growing about six inches high, very hardy, and blooms freely in the summer months. By separating the roots it is easily increased, and it thrives very well in light loam, either in a pot or in the full ground, requiring no protection.

N.° 591.

Anacampseros rotundifolia.

G.C.Fec.t

No. 591.

ANACAMPSEROS ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing on rocks: it has been known in England since 1732, and is a neat looking little plant, but has been rather unfortunately bandied about for a name, by different authors being alternately called Portulacca, Talinum, Rulingia, &c.

It grows low, and the flower stem is seldom of much size, though occasionally will have three or four blossoms, coming one after another during the summer.

It requires a dry greenhouse in winter, is easily propagated by cuttings, and may be potted in light loamy soil.

T. 5.92

Amsonia salicifolia.

G. C. Fecit

No. 592.

AMSONIA SALICIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Carolina and Georgia, but is sufficiently hardy to endure our winters. It is a vigorous growing herbaceous plant, frequently two feet in height or more. The leaves are pointed, smooth, and shining, and the flowers usually come out in small heads about the month of July. It may be increased by dividing the roots in the spring. The soil should be loam, and it flourishes equally well either in a pot or in the full ground.

N.° 593.

Polygala chamæbuxus.

W.Miller del.t

C. C. &c.

No. 593.

POLYGALA CHAMÆBUXUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

.....

A low evergreen shrubby plant, seldom raising itself more than two or three inches from the ground. It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria, and has been long cultivated with us. It is quite hardy, and thrives in a border composed of peat earth and fresh loàm in equal proportions, increasing itself freely by its creeping roots.

During the spring, summer, and sometimes autumn, it is thickly scattered over with its delicate flowers: besides their modest and pleasing appearance, they possess a peculiarly mild and delicious smell, which we can compare to nothing nearer than ripe apricots.

The scent of flowers and plants is certainly not the least wonderful of their properties. Its inconceivable variety, while every kind retains its peculiar quality throughout all the individuals of its own species, in whatever soil, climate, or coun-

try they may be transported, is truly astonishing. How incalculably subtle and refined must be those organs which are destined by their Divine Creator for the production of these endlessly diversified odours! In endeavouring to examine such a subject, and striving to explain its phenomena, how quickly does man find himself at the end of his boasted powers: after all his researches he is compelled to sit down, and can only repeat with the sacred scripture, thus "they were created in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens, and every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew."

N.º 594.

Erica calycina.

G.C.Fec.

No. 594.

ERICA CALYCINA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this charming little species in the year 1792, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, in the neighbourhood of which it was found in a wild state.

It is a very dwarf kind, and flowers copiously even when not more than four or five inches in height, commencing in the month of October, and remaining in bloom the whole winter, and sometimes the spring also. The flowers are lively, and their corolla is almost enclosed in the calyx, which retains its colour for a great length of time.

It may be increased, although slowly, by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth, and kept in an airy greenhouse during the winter.

Acacia linearis

G.C Fec.

No. 595.

ACACIA LINEARIS.

Class. *POLYGAMIA*

Order. *MONŒCIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland, introduced a considerable time since: it is a pretty greenhouse, or conservatory plant, flowering during several months of the winter and spring. Our drawing was taken in December, from a specimen which was planted out against the back wall of a greenhouse, where it flourished and bloomed profusely.

It is not easy to propagate it, excepting from seeds, which are occasionally brought home, and will keep good for many years. It grows very well in a mixture of light loam and peat earth.

The leaves are much longer and narrower than the one figured by our excellent friend Dr. Sims; but the flowers are so similar, as well as every other part of the plant, that we cannot deem it a distinct species.

No. 596.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *pomponia.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

Like the other varieties of this magnificent plant, this has been introduced from China, where they are universally cultivated, and whence we still look for importations of new and hitherto unknown kinds. We obtained cuttings of it, with several others, in 1815, by the liberality of Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. This gentleman, we believe, was the first who received it in this country, brought over by Captain Welbank.

It is a free growing sort, more lax in its branches than some of the kinds. In this, and other respects, it so strongly resembles the pæonæflora, that it is not possible to distinguish them when out of flower: the leaves are perfectly similar. As every other known variety differs in leaf and growth as well as flower, some persons have concluded that these two are really the same, nay, it is even said that occasionally the two kinds of flowers may be found on one plant. We have cultivated both for several years, and

both have flowered abundantly every year, but always incontestably distinct; the blossoms of each, though varying considerably, never approximating in such a way as could lead to the possibility of their being mistaken for each other. Such being the state of the case, we are bound to consider them as two different sorts.

The same mode of treatment is requisite for this which we recommended for the other kinds, and it may be increased by cuttings, or by grafting on the single stock, which latter is the preferable mode.

Anthyllis cretica.

No. 597.

ANTHYLLIS CRETICA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of Candia and some of the islands in the Archipelago. It was cultivated in 1748 by Miller, but is at present scarce, which may be attributed to its soft stem being so apt to decay: it is also difficult to rear by cuttings, and seeds are seldom ripened here.

Its height is usually about three feet, and its blossoms, which are very beautiful, are produced in the beginning of the summer, lasting very long.

It must have the shelter of the greenhouse in winter, and should be planted in light loamy soil.

N.° 598.

Hamamelis virginica.

No. 598.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a shrub or small tree, growing to eight or ten feet in height: it is from North America, and is found in a wild state in stony and dry situations from Canada to Florida. It has been long known in this country, although not at all common. The flowers come out in the autumn, just as the leaves are decaying, and continue in general for some time after they have all fallen off.

It thrives in fresh loamy soil, and needs no protection from cold. It is difficult to increase excepting by seeds, which are only to be procured from its native country.

Mesembryanthemum blandum.

No. 599.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BLANDUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This elegant species was communicated to us by the kindness of our friend Mr. Haworth. In his Supplement he mentions it as having been collected in Africa, by Mr. Burchell. Our drawing was taken in the month of October, but during the twelve months that we have had the plant in our possession, we do not think it has been two months without flowers: these also continue open many days and nights, not at all affected by the sun, as is the case with the greater part of this large family.

It is increased by cuttings without difficulty, and needs only protection from frost in the greenhouse during the winter season, at which time it should not have too much water.

Achania mollis.

No. 600.

ACHANIA MOLLIS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This is said to be a native of South America: it was introduced into this country about the year 1780. The usual time of its flowering is in autumn, continuing a great while, which renders it a very ornamental plant. The blossoms never open more than our figure represents, and rarely more than one at a time on each branch.

It must be kept in the stove potted in rich loam, and may be increased with facility by cuttings.

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